

# WANTS SMALL BODY OF MEN TO OBSERVE EIGHT-HOUR RESULTS

President Wilson Goes before Joint Session of the Two Houses of Congress and Lays the Railroad Situation of the Country before Them in a Very Strong Address.

ASKS CONGRESS TO PASS AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW AT ONCE.

Declares That the Troubles between the Executives and Trainmen Must Not Be Permitted to Interfere with or Weaken the National Defense.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President Wilson laid the threatened railway strike before Congress Tuesday in an address to both Houses assembled in joint session. He spoke in part as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress, I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation which has arisen out of the demands of the employees of the railroads engaged in freight train service that they be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond the eight. The matter has been agitated for more than a year, and came three weeks ago to a final issue, and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties. The means provided by law for the mediation of the controversy failed, and the means of arbitration, for which the law provides, were rejected. The representatives of the railway executives proposed that the demands of the men be submitted in their entirety to arbitration along with certain questions of readjustment as to pay and conditions of employment, which seemed to them to be either closely associated with the demands or to call for reconsideration on their own merits; the men absolutely declined arbitration, especially if any of their established privileges were by that means to be drawn again in question. The law in the matter put no compulsion upon them.

Friend of Both Sides.

"Just as soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men, I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railways and the brotherhoods and myself offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but merely as spokesman for the nation in the interest of justice, indeed, and as a friend of both parties, but not as judge; only as the representative of 100,000,000 of men, women and children who would pay the price.

"It seemed to me in considering the subject matters of the controversy that the whole spirit of the times and the preponderance of evidence of recent economic experiences spoke for the eight-hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment and a general increase of economic vigor. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight-hour day, rather than those which affected its establishment. I therefore proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managers and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the present ten-hour basis; that I should appoint, with the permission of the Congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating cost, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreement with the railroads with instructions to report the facts as they found them to the Congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that after the facts had been thus disclosed an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men.

Offers Friendly Services.

"I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services of the administration to the railway managers to see to it that justice was done the railroads in the outcome. I felt warranted in assuring them that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of increasing their revenues to make the expenses resulting from the change so far as the developments of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them. The public and the representatives of the public, I felt justified in assuring them, were disposed to nothing but justice in such cases and were willing to serve those who served them.

Brotherhoods Accept.

"The representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan, but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it.

"The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their conviction that they must at any cost to themselves or to the country stand firm for the principle of arbitration. I based my counsel upon the indisputable fact that there was no means of obtaining arbitration.

Country Caught Unprovided.

"I yield to no man in firm adherence, alike of conviction and of purpose, to the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes; but matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute, and the country has been caught unprovided with an impracticable means of enforcing that conviction in practice (by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire). A situation had to be met whose elements and fixed conditions were indisputable. The practical and patriotic course to pursue, as it seemed to me, was to secure immediate peace by conceding the one thing in the demand of the men which society itself and any arbitrators who represented public sentiment were most likely to approve and immediately lay the foundation for securing arbitration with regard to everything else involved. The events have confirmed that judgment.

"Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an understanding, therefore I turn to you, deeming it clearly our duty as public servants to leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the life and interest of the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose I earnestly recommend the following legislation:

Asks for Legislation.

"First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are with its present constitution and means and action practically impossible.

"Second, establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railway employees, who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Small Body of Observers.

"Third, the authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads; its effect in the matter of operating cost in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions and in all other practical aspects with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest possible date but without recommendation as to legislative action in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments had ensued.

"Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase in freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of

# CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA FAIR

## Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday September 12, 13, 14

### Greatest Array of Exhibits Since the Days of "The Old Clarksburg Fair"

DEPARTMENT A.	DEPARTMENT B.	DEPARTMENT C.	DEPARTMENT D.	DEPARTMENT E.
<b>Cattle</b> F. B. Davisson, Supt.	<b>Horses</b> Claude W. Gore, Supt.	<b>Swine</b> Robert Faris, Supt.	<b>Sheep</b> Robert Faris, Supt.	<b>Poultry</b> A. P. Stewart, Supt.
DEPARTMENT F.	DEPARTMENT G.	DEPARTMENT H.	<b>Baby Show</b> THURSDAY, SEPT 14 2 o'clock p. m. Entries Close 11 a. m. Same Day	
<b>Floral Hall</b> Howard Robinson, Supt.	<b>HORTICULTURE</b> W. D. Zinn, Supt. Carl S. Lawson, Asst. Supt.	<b>Machinery Hall</b> A. D. Fitzhugh, Supt.		

## Tues. Sept. 12

Will be

### CHILDREN'S DAY

At the Big Fair.

Special amusements for the children will be provided. A big parade of the children at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon will be a feature.

## Farmers' Day

at the

### CLARKSBURG FAIR

will be observed

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13th

The program for this day will be in charge of  
**W. D. ZINN,**  
County Agricultural Agent, and  
**CARL S. LAWSON**  
County Superintendent of Schools.  
This will be one of the biggest days of the fair and special attractions of interest to farmers will be procured.

## Thur. Sept. 14

### POLITICIANS' DAY

#### ALL PARTIES

The last day of the fair will be known as Politicians' Day. All the politicians of the state, far and near, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist, independent, and even the women politicians, are to be on hand for an exchange of political views and the presentation of candidacies.

## SEVEN GREAT RACES DAILY:

THREE HARNESS RACES, RUNNING RACE, MULE RACE, PONY RACE, MOTORCYCLE RACE.

## \$15,000 Roller COASTER

DAZZLING MIDWAY, MERRY-GO-ROUND, CAROUSAL, AND AMUSEMENTS OF EVERY KIND.

### FREE!—HOAGLAN BROTHERS' HIPPODROME EVENTS—FREE!

## WEST VIRGINIA FAIR ASSOCIATION

S. C. DENHAM, President.

J. N. HESS, Secretary.

the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustment and economies should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Wants Power to Mediate.

"Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the method of mediation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

"Sixth, the lodgement in the hands of the executive of the power in case of military necessity to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

Nation Must Not Suffer.

"This last suggestion I make because we cannot in any circumstances suffer the nation to be hampered in the essential matter of national defense. At the present moment circumstances render this duty particularly obvious. Almost the entire military force of the nation is stationed along the Mexican border to guard our territory against hostile raids. It must be supplied and steadily supplied with whatever it needs for its maintenance and efficiency. If it should be necessary for purposes of national defense to transfer any portion of it upon short notice to some other part of the country for reasons now unforeseen, ample means of transportation must be available, and available without delay. The power conferred in this matter should be carefully and explicitly limited to cases of military necessity but in all such cases it should be clear and ample.

Urges Congress to Act.

"There is one other thing we should do if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by record of a court of law in order that their interpretation and enforcement may lie not with one of the parties to the arbitration but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal.

"These things I urge upon you not in haste and merely as a means of meeting a present emergency but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, suggested by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as necessary additions to be prevented in the future. I feel just if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future. I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your favorable consideration. They demonstrate themselves. The time and the occasion only give emphasis to their importance. We need them now and we shall continue to need them."

## COURSE OF WILSON SHAMES HAMILTON

Former Exercises Powers Even the Latter Would Not Have Suggested as Fit.

(By Associated Press.)  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 30.—Recommendations for broadening the

activities of the National Tax Association were made Tuesday by the president, Samuel T. Howe, of Kansas, in his annual address to the members attending the National Tax Conference here. He suggested educational campaigns to lessen governmental expenditures and to provide for addi-

tional "home rule" legislation. He also condemned the Washington administration for its tendency, as he termed it, to centralize authority. In addition he made a vigorous plea for the enactment of uniform tax laws throughout the country.

"Heretofore the chief aim of this association and its correlative organization, the National Tax Conference annually held, has been to promote tax reform among the states to the end that the burden of raising public revenue should be distributed among the citizens in a manner more relatively equal than could possibly be done under most prevailing revenue systems," Mr. Howe said.

"There seem to be at least two other ends towards which the efforts of the association may well be devoted in order to enhance the public interest.

"First: An organized effort to be vigorously exerted for the purpose of showing the people the great desirability of limiting public expenditures to the needs of government economically administered.

"Second: A dissemination of information necessary to convince the public that every effort should be made to control and direct the tendencies to centralize governmental powers so as to leave the greatest possible opportunity for the exercise of home rule."

Mr. Howe declared that a movement to centralize the exercise of government power was akin to centralizing tendencies apparent in industrial and commercial fields.

"Perhaps the most important example of the kind," he continued, "is the large assumption of power by the federal government which has occurred within the last quarter of a century, and is likely to be continued in increasing degree unless a countervailing movement is started.

"The political party now in control of the administration always opposed centralization until quite recently. Now, however, its position seems to be completely reversed and during the last three years there has been exercised by the executive elected by that party, powers that even a Hamilton would not have suggested as suitable to be exercised by the administration of a constitutional representative government.

"Most certainly far-reaching laws have been enacted by Congress for which there was little, if any, public demand; political expediency seems to have been the sole incentive to their enactment.

"By what is said, it is not meant to specially criticize the present federal administration because during preceding administrations there were plenty of 'big stick' precedents."

In emphasizing the need for uniform tax legislation Mr. Howe said that under present conditions "there have grown up widely varying fiscal

systems and there is so much conflict among them that great hardships to property owners often result from double taxation."

ADMINISTRATOR QUALIFITS.

Dorsey C. Davis has qualified as administrator of the estate of Perry Nutter with bond at \$400 and John

ONE MARRIAGE LICENSE.

A marriage license has been issued to Louis S. Brown and Bessie I. Powell.



### Opening

## FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 1-2,  
Smart Fashions

**Parsons-Souders Co.**

Clarksburg, W. Va.